

The Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, the Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name, and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributors shall be subject to editorial revision.

TEN PAGES.
SCRANTON, JUNE 21, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

State.
Congressmen-at-Large - GALLUSHA A. GROW, ROBERT H. FOERDEBER, Auditor General - E. H. HADENBERGER.

County.
Congress - WILLIAM CONNELL, Judge - GEORGE W. WATSON, Sheriff - JOHN B. FELLOWS, Treasurer - J. A. SCRANTON, District Attorney - WILLIAM B. LEWIS, Prothonotary - JOHN COPELAND, Clerk of Courts - THOMAS P. DANIELS, Recorder of Deeds - PHIL. BONN, Register of Wills - K. H. HICK, Jury Commissioner - EDWARD B. STURGES.

Legislative.
First District - THOMAS J. REYNOLDS, Second District - JOHN SCHETTER, JR., Third District - EDWARD JAMES, JR., Fourth District - P. A. PHILBIN.

In the personal of Mr. Wolcott's speech, Mr. Bryan will probably discover that in the matter of boy orators, there are others.

The Platform.

THE DECLARATION of principles adopted yesterday in Philadelphia contains nothing new. The Republican party's record of substantial achievements is the real platform of the ensuing campaign; the written instrument simply suggests the general policy.

Three main pillars uphold modern Republicanism: Protection, sound money and expansion. Protection has aided the development of our natural resources until today the United States is the foremost industrial nation on earth, not only commanding an unrivaled home market but rapidly acquiring dominance of the foreign markets. The circumstance noted in the platform that under three years of McKinley our exports of goods cover imports was nearly four times the total excess during the preceding 107 years of the republic's existence constitutes at once an irrefragable vindication of the protective policy and an unmistakable explanation of the expansion issue. Expansion is the corollary of protection. It is effect wedded to cause. A home development so marvelous simply compelled the widening of the circle. By providential coincidence the Spanish-American war happened at the psychological moment when expanding American energy was beginning to need new fields of opportunity and new fulcrums of commercial achievement. But had there been no Spanish-American war, expansion could not have long been delayed.

Protection and sound money are facts already fully expressed in the forms of sovereign law. Democracy could undo neither if it would; we doubt that it would if it could. In 1891 it tried the experiment of undoing protection. Instantly a business convulsion swept across the country carrying the nation to the verge of bankruptcy, forcing the sale of government bonds to pay the operating expenses of government, and compelling a million American workmen whose employment it took away to subsist on charity and free soup. That frightful experience sent Grover Cleveland out of office so thoroughly discredited that even his own party joined in the outcry against him, and turning to Bryan began to advocate the new heresy of sixteen to one. But the nation had had its fill of Democratic experimenting. It shied free silver alongside free trade and where in the incentive for again taking it up? The gold standard is firmly established by law. Under its operation prosperity has been experienced beyond the dreams even of its advocates; the per capita of money circulation is the largest it has ever been; the volume of business exceeds all precedents and continuously increases, and never before was there so manifest a dispensation of contentment to those capable of appreciating material blessings.

Under these circumstances, it is pre-eminently proper that the new and intricate problems of expansion, which have unexpectedly arisen in the course of successful Republican national administration, should be entrusted for solution to the hands which have solved these other problems so well.

The Philadelphia convention was also remarkable for the small crop of "favorite sons" in evidence.

As to Overconfidence.

IN AN ARTICLE intended as a warning to the Republican party leaders against over-confidence in success at the polls, the Chicago Times-Herald cites six things that may cost the Republican ticket votes, namely:
1. The Agitation Against Imperialism.
2. The Army Canteen Question.
3. "Our Plain Duty" to Porto Rico.
4. Backward Steps in the Civil Service.
5. The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.
6. The Sampson-Schley Controversy.

assault on its financial credit. This alone liberates thousands of voters from the necessity of supporting the Republican ticket as the only defense against the legions of repudiation and national dishonor. That the Democratic intention to avail itself of the hopelessness of a campaign against the gold standard is proved by the incoherence of its state utterances in endorsing the 16 to 1 plank of the Chicago platform.

We are somewhat at a loss to know what inference our contemporary is seeking to convey by the foregoing remarks. Evidently it has a poor opinion of the gratitude of the sound money Democrats if it assumes that these, having "worked" the McKinley administration for currency reform, are now turning with it and ready to flit with Bryanism and Popocracy. We doubt that they are so fickle.

As to the six things which may cost votes, it is of course well understood that those who do things are more liable to criticism than those who merely look on and complain. But in each of the Times-Herald's half-dozen bugaboos the position of the administration dove-tails with common sense and when fairly understood is impressive. It will be the duty of the campaign managers to see that the public is fully informed concerning these matters. That is the great lesson of modern politics. Votes must represent convictions, and convictions must represent intelligent study.

It is well on the one hand to guard against over-confidence to the extent of providing for the thorough discussion of every real issue involved in the campaign, both on the platform and through the press. But, on the other, it is unnecessary to suppose that a majority of the American people are yellow journalized.

Complications have followed each other so rapidly at the scene of trouble in China that the professional sympathizers in this country with the under dog have not as yet had time to determine where they are at.

Commerce of 1900.

AN ADMIRABLE campaign document appears in the Washington Star in the form of a forecast of the commerce of the United States for the fiscal year to end one week from Saturday. It is a dispassionate array of official figures, but it tells, between the lines, of the wonderful economic success of Republican policies and for this reason it has live interest for every voter.

The commerce of the United States in the fiscal year which ends this month will, says the Star, by far exceed that of any preceding year; its exports will surpass those of any earlier year by more than \$150,000,000, and its exports of manufactures will exceed those of any preceding year by more than \$75,000,000. Its imports, owing to the demands of the manufacturers of the country for foreign raw material for use in their industries, will also be large. Raw silk, unmanufactured fibers, crude rubber, hides and skins, pig tin for use in tin plate establishments, cabinet woods and the finer grades of cotton and the coarser grades of wool all show a large increase as compared with preceding years. The value of unmanufactured silk imported will be nearly 50 per cent. in excess of that of the preceding year and more than double that of the fiscal year 1897. Raw cotton shows an increase in quantity of 30 per cent. over 1899, unmanufactured fibers an increase of 25 per cent. over 1899 and 100 per cent. over 1898, and hides and skins show an increase of 25 per cent. over 1899 and 60 per cent. over 1898.

It is on the export side, however, that the year makes its greatest record. The total exports for the eleven months of the year amount to \$1,286,214,531, and should the June figures prove as large as those of May, which are just received, it would bring the total up to \$1,400,000,000, or \$173,000,000 greater than the bumper year 1899. As to the details of this wonderful year, every class of article shows an increase. Manufactures, as already indicated, will show an increase of more than \$75,000,000; products of agriculture will show an increase of nearly \$50,000,000; products of the mine an increase of nearly \$10,000,000; those of the forest about an equal sum; fisheries are \$2,000,000 larger than last year, and the miscellaneous class shows a marked increase. Prof. Shy the largest increase is in many instances of iron and steel, though cotton will show a considerable increase owing to the marked advance in price. Nearly all grades of manufactures of iron and steel show an advance. Steel rails in the ten months ending with April, 1900, increased from four and a half million to six and a half million dollars; structural iron and steel from \$1,250,000 to \$2,075,000; wire, from 103,000,000 pounds to 198,000,000 pounds, the increase in value being from \$3,000,000 to \$4,951,000, the advance in price being much greater than that in quantity, and this is true in nearly all grades of iron and steel exports. Builders' hardware increased from \$1,332,000 to \$7,888,000; railway engines from \$2,700,000 to \$4,950,000; wire nails, despite the large increase in price, more than doubled in quantity of their export, the total number of pounds in the ten months ending with April, 1900, being 77,592,000, against 37,338,000 a year earlier. The total exports of manufactures of iron and steel will be about \$129,000,000, or more than 20 per cent. in excess of last year, despite the frequently expressed fear that the advance in prices would cause a reduction in exports. Other lines of manufacture show a large advance. Leather and its manufactures show an increase from \$19,000,000 to nearly \$28,000,000 during the period under consideration, and mineral oils an increase from \$40,000,000 to \$56,000,000, though this increase is chiefly due to the advance in price, the quantity exported in the ten months ending with April, 1899, being 450,000,000 gallons, and that for the ten months ending with April, 1900, 484,000,000 gallons.

This splendid gain in the volume of business done is due primarily to the sense of security which the election of

William McKinley in 1896 inspired among the business interests of our country. Confidence is the first requisite of success in business. With confidence, capital will not engage in new undertakings. This means that without confidence the employment afforded to labor will be irregular and uncertain, industries will be operated on the minimum basis, to meet only the urgent current necessities of trade, and every person not in receipt of a fixed income will suffer from the general contraction. The election of McKinley imparted this confidence; his re-election will continue it. It would be impossible to estimate in figures the money value of the McKinley administration to the American people.

Announcement is made that a negro was "quietly lynched" down in Kentucky the other day. There is no reason in the least why the country at large will be better pleased to observe that lynchings are carried on without accompanying demonstrations.

The Views of a Scholar.

IN HIS baccalaureate address to the graduating class of the University of Michigan, President Angell presented some thoughts concerning the uppermost political topic of the day which are worthy of widespread consideration. They show him to be an educator whose bent of mind is practical rather than theoretical. He said:

"The annexation of territory in both the Atlantic and the Pacific, whether it is approved or not, has unquestionably impressed the European and Asiatic nations with the conviction that we are to be reckoned with in the solution of some problems with which we have not heretofore concerned ourselves. The present situation is a prophecy that we shall not, and an assurance that we cannot, go back to our old comparative seclusion. Should we endeavor at once to change our policy, should we immediately leave Cuba to herself and try to drop the Philippines, we must keep Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands, and we must continue to exert an influence hitherto unknown both in Cuba and the Philippines. Whatever disposition is made of China, we must have freedom of access to her trade, which has never before been enjoyed, and must directly or indirectly wield great influences over her people in respect to trade, to education and to religion. We indulge in no empty rhetoric or unmeaning figure of speech when we say that with or without the isthmian canal we must be a great Pacific power; Japan, Korea and Polynesia must have closer and closer relations with us. Whatever land in Asia or America is washed by the waves of the great sea cannot be secluded from the commercial and naval policy which has fully 5,000 miles of Pacific coastline without counting the shores of the Philippines and of our central outpost—Hawaii.

"As to our nearness to Europe, the Atlantic by no means to be the disintegrable mare, but rather a bond between us. American and European universities, capitals, watering places and scenes of historic interest. The volume of trade between the two continents is rapidly swelling. However firmly we resolve to dwell apart politically from all entangling alliances, we are intellectually sitting at the fireside of the family of nations in friendly converse. The shuttles of thought are continually shooting forward and back across the sea and weaving the web which binds us to all the great nations of Europe. I would appeal to you to allow your activity to be dominated by an unselfish spirit and your hopes for your own success to carry with them your desire for the good of all. Thus it is that you can do your part in making our nation an increasing strength and prosperity conduce to our national growth in purity and elevation of character. It is the character of the individuals that makes the character of the nation."

What a contrast between these broad-minded views and the impracticable ravings of the anti-imperialist school! Scientists have announced that there are spots on the sun. The excessive stillness in the camp of the local Democracy, however, seems a good indication that there will be no blood on the moon this season.

It is now asserted that the Cape Nome gold pans out much richer than reported. Some one must have had a scoop on the steamship companies in sending out first news if this is the case.

The Eastern crisis appears to be the result of a desire by the "Boxers" to give the foreigners what California wished to bestow upon the Chinese some years ago.

The Cuban voter will not be wholly fitted for self government until he can consistently explain how much superior the Crawford county system is to the old way.

AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY.

Editor of The Tribune— Sir: Now that the war with China has commenced in earnest, American interests demand that she take her place on an equal footing with the other nations involved in the struggle. She cannot do otherwise. Destiny has led her with her starry banner into the Orient. Her influence is already being established in the Philippines and she must go forward. A little distance beyond lies the vast empire of China, which has been closed to western civilization for so many years. Her doom is at hand, brought on by her own follies. Americans, as well as citizens of other nations, have shown in the awful atrocities which have been committed by the Chinese in their blind hatred against all "foreign devils." The blood of these martyrs calls for vengeance and shall the United States, with its boasted love of liberty and hatred of oppression, be less forward than any other power in demanding its rights on behalf of its outraged subjects? It cannot be. If needs be, let more ships be built and arms furnished for the men who would be only too willing to plant the star spangled banner—that emblem of freedom—in that far off dark land of oppression and wrong. It is but right that she do so. Her day of international inactivity is passed, and now the time is come when she must take her proper place among the leading powers of the world. The screen of the eagle is destined to be heard all around the globe. Her opportunity has come, let her seize it, and let her have her just share in that land which is about to be opened up to greater opportunities of usefulness and wealth. Arthur J. Weston.

The Exact Truth About Roosevelt

In view of the numerous stories which have been about during the past two days to the effect that Senator Hanna has become disgusted with Roosevelt and vice versa, the following extracts from the letter of William E. Curtis in Tuesday's Chicago Record are interesting because they present the exact truth in the premises.

SO FAR AS the crowd is concerned Governor Roosevelt is the only man in Philadelphia. It doesn't seem to care for anybody else. He is almost the only topic of conversation. His room is the early destination of every delegate. He meets them all with a gleam of his teeth and a grasp of the hand that makes them think he has been anxiously expecting their arrival. In return, everybody tells him that he is the foremost candidate for vice-president and that nothing can prevent his nomination. Every time he appears in the corridor somebody proposes three cheers for "Teddy." Nobody else is cheered, not even President McKinley, whose name is seldom mentioned. You can imagine how difficult it is for a human being like Roosevelt—full of blood and vigor and nervous energy; proud of his past, ambitious of his future—to keep his feet on the ground under such conditions. Back of the hurrah are a few cool-headed friends who are trying to keep him out of the convention because they feel that it would not be to his advantage to be vice-president. He is now in the line of convention. He was to be governor again, then senator, then president, and they fear a term as vice-president will be fatal to his future advancement. He thinks so, too.

Saturday night when I asked him the direct question whether he would accept the nomination under such conditions, with emphasis and a gesture with his clenched fist: "Under no circumstances. It is impossible. It is too much to ask of me to sacrifice my entire career." Today when I repeated the question he answered: "Do you think I ought to do?" Then he related a little of what people had told him; that he was the only man who could carry Colorado and all the mountain states and so on. He said Mr. Burton of Kansas had assured him that his name could be worth from 5,000 to 10,000 votes to the ticket in that state; others had said the same about Nebraska. Representative Overstreet had declared that he could pull more votes in Indiana than anybody except Senator Frankfort and he was hearing similar words from every man who called at his rooms. "My nearest and oldest friends," he said, "with one or two exceptions, tell me I must not yield. Everybody else tells me that I'll have to. It's a tremendous honor, but a terrible sacrifice."

Gov. Roosevelt's statement asking his friends not to vote for him, was submitted to Mr. Hanna before it was furnished to the newspapers, and was the result of a conference in which Mr. Roosevelt was represented by two personal friends and members of his kitchen cabinet at Albany—Frank S. Witherbee and State Senator Lispenard Stewart, of New York. The other gentlemen present were Cornelius N. Bliss, Henry C. Payne, Senator Allison, Senator Lodge and Senator Burrows one or two more. These gentlemen discussed the situation with Mr. Hanna until a late hour without deciding to support any particular candidate. Dolliver and Long were the only men under discussion.

"I accept Governor Roosevelt's square and manly statement in good faith," said Mr. Hanna, "and the convention should select some other candidate for vice-president. I have no personal choice. I am not for any particular person. I am for the strongest man, whoever he may be. Some think that Mr. Dolliver would be more acceptable to the people; others argue that Secretary Long, being a member of the administration, would be the stronger candidate. That remains for the convention to decide. There is a perfect understanding between Governor Roosevelt and myself. I appreciate his situation. He wants to be left out this time, and has asked his friends to nominate some one else for the position which they understand. I think he ought not to be pressed any further."

"No, I have not communicated with the president. I have not exchanged a word with him by letter or telegraph or otherwise. I am for the strongest man, whoever he may be. Some think that Mr. Dolliver would be more acceptable to the people; others argue that Secretary Long, being a member of the administration, would be the stronger candidate. That remains for the convention to decide. There is a perfect understanding between Governor Roosevelt and myself. I appreciate his situation. He wants to be left out this time, and has asked his friends to nominate some one else for the position which they understand. I think he ought not to be pressed any further."

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JUSTICE IN LACKAWANNA.

From the Wilkes-Barre Record.
Last Saturday the judges of Lackawanna county were congratulating themselves, the jurors, and the people, on the successful work that had been accomplished, contrasting it with almost complete failure of justice during the previous week. The president judge himself called attention to the remarkable change that had taken place, and commended the jurors on the uniform correctness of their verdicts. As if to be in harmony with the reform spirit, the judges imposed severe sentence in every case that demanded severity. During the previous week verdicts of acquittal were the rule, regardless of the evidence. The exact reverse was the rule the following week, and the attorneys representing defendants became so alarmed that they hastened to ask continuance.

Some observing people in Lackawanna seem to think that the reform movement reached the jurors. That county, like many other in Pennsylvania, has in the past suffered from the curse of bad juries. At the primary elections on Monday last week the Republican masses of Lackawanna had the opportunity to say what kind of men they wanted for jury commissioners, and by a plurality of more than 7,000 they nominated the head and front of the law and order reform movement. The nomination is equivalent to election, and the "professional" jurymen begin to realize that henceforth the jury wheel will be closed against citizens of his stamp and that men of character and fitness for jury duty will and their names on the list when jurors are drawn.

If the Democrats of Lackawanna county will place in nomination for jury commissioner a man of the same stamp as Edward B. Sturges, the Republican nominee, there will in all human probability be less cause than there has heretofore been for scolding lectures by the judges to juries for rendering verdicts that make a burlesque of justice.

Pride for Two.

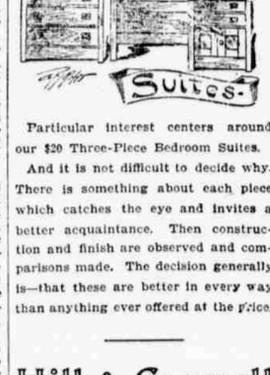
"Yes," she said, "I am proud to say that I am a bachelor's girl."
"And I," he replied, "take equal pride in the fact that I am an old maid-man."—Chicago Post.

TO THE CLASS OF 1900.

Congratulations to the class that this year from the school will pass: For 'tis most beautiful, indeed, As graduating needs must lead, And honored to some noble deed.

Vast knowledge, greatest gift on earth, Out-clasping far, ought else in worth; Well honored they who that possess, The glory theirs without need, the while Future nations them shall bless. David Landau, '00.

Scranton, June 20.



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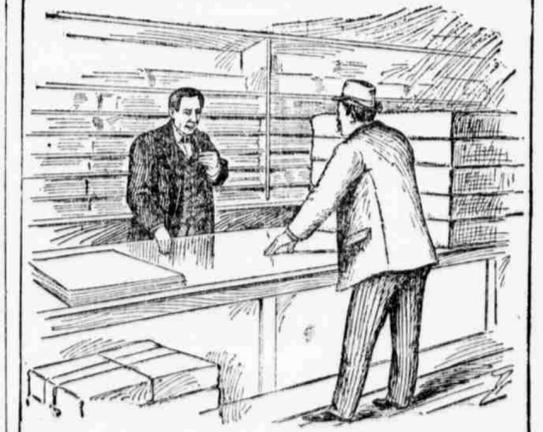
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A wholesale paper dealer in New York City relates that his first experience with Ripans Tabules began 18 months ago. Prior to that he could not recall a time when he was not troubled with constipation. Nothing gave more than temporary relief; but, since taking

Ripans Tabules

nobody has had more perfect digestive organs than he. The bowels perform their functions with regularity; there is no distress after eating, no headache, no heartburn, no dizziness—nothing of a dyspeptic nature. The same gentleman also relates that "if he occasionally stays a little too late at the club and needs convivial companions, a Tabule taken before going to bed wards off every unpleasant after effect."